



FRIDAY EVENING, SEPT. 9, 1904.

MR. DONNELLY, the strike leader in Chicago, was practically unhorsed last night and virtually deposed as leader of the meat-handlers in their recent strike. The Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, showing their good sense, took the initiative by calling off the strike without deferring to Donnelly. Acknowledging defeat and disruption, the national executive board of the organization referred to brought the great packing house strike to an end. The order calling off the strike went in to effect at midnight. This morning the allied trades conference board, which had the strike defiantly snatched out of its hands after overthrowing the leadership of President Donnelly, met to order the co-operation of the sympathetic trades in submitting to the inevitable terms that ended the struggle. Donnelly, the man who led the fight against the packers, determined yesterday to take strategic action after he saw the leadership of the strike pass into the hands of the allied trades conference board. The allied trades union would not listen to his advice that the proposed terms of peace voted on by the unions on Tuesday be resubmitted for another vote. They received his advice with bitter denunciation and practically ousted Donnelly from active participation in the affairs of the strike, seeing that he was looking after his own rather than their interests. Donnelly then attempted to forestall the movement. He was not present when the vote was taken, but appeared in the hall a short time later, almost fighting his way in. The scene that followed had the effect of an explosion upon the labor leaders, who looked upon him with anger flashing from their eyes. He said he had received authority from the national executive board of the butcher workmen's organization to call off the strike. "The strike," he said, "has been lost, our unions are rapidly being smashed to pieces, and, by the eternal, we are going to call the strike off and let as many of our men return to work as possible." Donnelly, however, saw he had been forestalled and practically ousted as leader, and, like many who have preceded him, his cheap notoriety is at an end.

THE "third battle of Manassas," which has been a farce from start to finish, came to an end this evening, and if any practical results were attained they are not apparent to the ordinary intellect. The "maneuvers" were most expensive, costing the tax payers fully a million dollars, and most of this money was an actual waste. The majority of those who were pecuniarily benefited were neither scientists nor military men, but some of the latter, officers, had a good time at the brilliant social functions. The military game, to all intents and purposes, could have just as well been played in a room in Washington with grains of corn as it was on the plains of Manassas. As a spectacular affair the maneuvers have also been a complete failure, as but few could see them with any degree of knowledge of what was being done. Why, even the corps commanders when hostilities ceased on Wednesday did not know which army had won. Elaborate arrangements are being made, however, for the "grand review" tomorrow. This will occur at Wellington, five or six miles from the corps headquarters. This is criticized by many army officers as the most useless part of the maneuvers and one which is bound to impose hardships upon the troops entirely beyond anything offered by the work in the field. For the troops encamped at Thoroughfare Gap, this review means a march of no less than sixteen miles over a road deep with dust, or, should it rain, over roads of heavy mud. They must be at the place of review by 10 o'clock tomorrow morning and return to their camp afterward. Coming after four days of work in the field and two nights in bivouac, the review will not be a blessing to those who are obliged to create a spectacle for the edification of visitors.

From Washington.

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.]

Washington, D. C., Sept. 9.

Chairman Cowherd, of the democratic congressional committee, returned from New York today, where he has been in consultation with the officials of the democratic national committee, more particularly relative to the coming publication of the text book, which is now in the hands of the printers. Mr. Cowherd says that the political differences in New York city have been compromised and that with the coming State convention a harmonious gathering, Parker's chances in the State will be sufficiently enhanced to justify him in the prediction of a democratic victory. Even with Parker defeated, which is an eventuality that Mr. Cowherd will not admit, he believes that the next House can be carried by the democrats. Mr. Cowherd says that the proposition to remove the headquarters from Washington to New York has been abandoned.

Mr. Morton, the Secretary of the Navy,

will leave here this evening for Gainesville, Va., to witness the grand review of the troops participating in the maneuvers.

According to the latest reports from the third battle of Bull Run, General Corbin has saved his camp equipment and supplies, including his champagne. It is believed that the ladies will make good their escape in the swift automobiles if the gasoline shall hold out. A stirring incident of the battle was when one of the contending generals fell into a feminine ambush and barely escaped capture.

The Lincoln Republican National League and its State Auxiliaries have been called to meet at Charlestown, Va., October 10, for the purpose of "arguing an aggressive and thorough canvass of the colored voters in all State and congressional districts regarded as close or doubtful."

A fraud order was issued by the Post-office Department this morning against the Metropolitan Mercantile Co., Star-King Building, San Francisco, which advertised to give a certain amount of merchandise in return for weekly payments of money.

A board of officers consisting of F. D. Grant, J. F. Bell, T. J. Wint, C. H. Bliss and J. P. Storey has been appointed to meet here Sept. 13, for the purpose of recommending a principal and alternate to fill a vacancy in the grade of lieutenant colonel in the general staff.

The eighth International Geographical Congress today devoted the morning session to a discussion of governmental surveys.

STRIKE DECLARED OFF.

The strike of the butcher workmen, which has demoralized the meat packing industry throughout the country for the last two months, was officially declared off in Chicago last night by President Michael J. Donnelly, of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters' and Butchers' Workmen of America. Yesterday morning Mr. Donnelly telegraphed the members of the national executive committee asking their consent to an announcement of the end of the struggle and last night, having received favorable answers from all, he declared that the strike of the members of his organization would end at midnight.

The strike of the members of the affiliated unions at the stockyards who quit work in sympathy with the butchers will officially be called off this morning at a meeting of the conference board of the allied trades. This was decided upon at a meeting of the central body of the allied trades held last night.

The general body was at first in favor of continuing the strike, but Mr. Donnelly, who was present, announced that the men were defeated and that in order to save his union from being entirely disrupted he would order his men to return to work in the morning no matter what course might be taken by other unions. As the other unions had no grievance of their own, but had gone on strike to aid the butchers, there was nothing left for them but to follow the lead of Mr. Donnelly, and they, too, decided to call off the strike as far as they were concerned.

When the packers were notified last night that it had been decided to end the strike they announced that they would give places as far as possible to the skilled men, but it was stated at the same time that many of the men would be unable to secure their old places, as in many cases the work was being performed in a satisfactory manner by men who had been secured since the commencement of the strike. It is expected that the majority of the unskilled men will be unable to secure their places again. It was the question of a wage scale for this class of men that brought about the strike, the packers refusing to sign an agreement with any class other than skilled workmen.

Some rocks landed inside the Russian lines. There was one appalling moment, during which the garrison itself was stunned; then a death-like silence. The searchlight plainly lighted up the road and hillside strewn with death. The following day the Russians buried the dead, but owing to their dismembered and mutilated condition the Russians were unable to accurately estimate the number of killed. A few Japanese escaped, however.

The foregoing information is contained in a small sheet issued September 3 by the Port Arthur Novaki, a break in the press having made it impossible to issue a full edition.

A Chinese arriving at Chefoo confirms the above to the extent of saying that he heard a report that many Japanese had been killed by a mine, but he did not learn the details. On the nights of August 26 and 27 a similar disaster befell the Japanese near Redoubt No. 2. It is reported, but no details have been ascertained.

During the strike approximately 50,000 persons have been involved in the struggle, which is estimated to have cost the men about \$5,100,000 in wages, as against an estimated loss of \$7,500,000 to the packers in loss of business and increased expenses. The greatest number of men idle in Chicago during the strike was 26,000, and the total in the country outside of the city is estimated to be about the same.

The original cause of the strike was a demand by the butchers' union that the packers pay to the unskilled workmen 18 cents an hour. The packers refused to sign an agreement, but offered to arbitrate the question. This was accepted, the strikers agreeing to return to work pending the decision of the arbitrators. The men, however, were dissatisfied with the manner in which they were being put to work, and declared that they would not return unless all of the men were given their old places in one day. The packers declaring that this was impossible, the men went on strike for the second time.

The men now return to work under the conditions that existed before the strike.

M. Pichve's Successor.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 9.—Prince Sviatohk was this morning gazetted as Minister of the Interior to succeed the late M. Pichve, who was assassinated some weeks ago. It has been known for two days past that Prince Sviatohk was scheduled for the post, today's announcement coming merely in the nature of a formal notification to the empire of his appointment. The Prince has held several important posts. He is a general in the Russian army and is forty-seven years old. It is probable his appointment will be welcomed by the general public, as he is known as a man of rather gentle nature.

News of the Day.

With a message of greeting sent simultaneously at midnight to every country from which there is a delegate, the eighth international geographical congress closed its first day's session yesterday in Washington.

Joseph Elsie, an aeronaut, was killed while making a balloon ascension and parachute leap at the Douglas County Fair, at Tuscola, Ill., yesterday. While descending his parachute was caught in the top of a tree and he fell 100 feet, breaking his neck.

At the annual meeting in Chicago yesterday of the stockholders of the Chicago Great Western Railway dividends on the debenture A stock were passed, President A. B. Stickney explaining this was purely on account of the depression in business.

The Census Bureau has just completed a study of child labor in the United States, which shows the steady growth of the employment of children and incidentally reveals some painful facts. Thus it shows that there are now 1,750,178 children working in factories, mills and elsewhere for a living, and that this number is an increase of over one-third in the past 10 years.

Congressional primaries yesterday in Maryland resulted in the success of State Senator Gill in the Fourth district and Mr. Lee S. Meyer in the Third on the democratic side, and of City Councilman William C. Smith and Mr. Wachtler on the republican side. Dr. Richard Smith Hill, of Prince George's county, was nominated for Congress by the Fifth district democratic convention.

James Smith, Jr., receiver of the United States Shipbuilding Company, yesterday, as special master, sold at auction the plants of the Crescent Shipbuilding Company and the Daniel L. Moore & Sons Company, both concerns being bought by William Nelson Cromwell, acting for George R. Sheldon, chairman of the reorganization committee. The price paid was \$150,000 for the Crescent company and \$205,000 for the Moore company. Charles M. Schwab attended the sale.

James Stancil, a young white man, an inmate of the county jail at Charlotte, N. C., tried to end his life yesterday morning by swallowing a lot of ground glass. He was arrested Saturday night charged with being drunk and disorderly and was tried before the recorder Monday morning. In addition to the warrant issued Saturday night, several others of a like charge are on file at the police office. Stancil knew this, and fearing that he was again to be sentenced, he became depressed and decided to end his life. He will die.

When the Waggoner case again came up yesterday in the District of Columbia Supreme Court, Justice Anderson decided to put off further consideration of the case until next Monday morning. In granting the delay Justice Anderson said that a receiver must be appointed, whether in equity or bankruptcy. Mr. Waggoner's admission made Wednesday that he is unable to pay his debts has caused no end of surprise. One of the features of this stupendous failure is the large number of Catholic clergymen involved in the wreck.

BLOWN UP BY A MINE.

General Kurapatkin, if not forced by a Japanese surrounding movement to give battle at Mukden, may continue on to Tie Pass, a strategic position 40 miles north of Mukden. Kurapatkin reported Wednesday that General Kuroki was moving up 27 miles eastward and General Oku 20 miles westward on either side the railroad. It is obvious that the Japanese are trying to surround Mukden.

The Russian War Office estimates that Kurapatkin lost about 17,000 men during the 10-days' battle about Liaoyang. The Russian forces defeated there consisted of 184 battalions of infantry, 128 squadrons of cavalry and 572 guns. It is said the Japanese lost 20,000 in taking Liaoyang.

Heavy firing was heard at sea off Weihaiwei, the captain of a British vessel reporting that seven ships were engaged in a cannonade.

The Japanese army before Port Arthur is making preparations for another attack upon the fortress. The large ammunition of the besieged garrison is running short.

A Japanese column, numbering approximately 700 men, while marching along at night on a road in the valley between Long Hill and Division Hill met a frightful disaster through the explosion of an electrical land mine September 1. The mine was carefully laid by the Russians three weeks ago. It covered nearly a mile of available marching space. The explosive was placed at the bottom. Rocks were placed next, and on top of these clay was packed so carefully that the ground gave the impression of not having been disturbed. The indications of Japanese activity in the vicinity put the Russians on guard. Near midnight the outposts rushed in and reported that the Japanese were approaching. The Russians withheld their fire for some time. Suddenly they threw a searchlight up the valley. The Japanese opened with a rifle fire. The Russians waited until apparently the whole Japanese column was in the danger zone. Then the mine was exploded.

The force of the explosion knocked a number of Russians down, and the sight of Japanese rifles, water bottles, legs and arms hurling through the lighted space made by the searchlight was an awful spectacle.

COURT OF APPEALS.

The following are the proceedings of the Court of Appeals at Staunton, yesterday:

Bowles vs. Commonwealth, Allegheny county; argued and submitted.

Petition for writ of error and mandamus was applied for in city of Richmond vs. Postal Telegraph and Cable Company; taken under advisement.

Immigration Society of Albemarle county vs. Commonwealth; argued and submitted.

John Jones vs. Commonwealth, Circuit Court of Clarke county; removed to Richmond.

Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad vs. Heath, Circuit Court of Albemarle county; argued in part, and continued.

Next case on docket—city of Charlottesville vs. Failes.

Wilson Griffin, an old and prosperous citizen of King George, died at his home at Mathias Point, Wednesday, after an illness of two weeks. Mr. Griffin served through the Confederate army, and accumulated considerable property by farming since the war. He was nearly 80 years old.

Virginia News.

The new council of Fairfax elected Walter T. Oliver, mayor; W. D. Cross, town sergeant, and J. R. Allison, clerk.

J. Braxton Stovall has been nominated by the republicans of the Fifth district to oppose Congressman Swanson.

A break in the water supply main from Norfolk to the pumping station in Norfolk county caused the city to be in total darkness and without water last night from 10:30 until 12:30 o'clock.

John Sharp Williams reached the University of Virginia yesterday from Yazoo City, Miss., to make arrangements for entering his son in the university the coming session. Mr. Williams is himself an enthusiastic alumnus of the university.

Judge Joseph Christian is in a serious condition at his home in Richmond by reason of a fall, in which he fractured his hip. He is seventy-five years of age, and was many years ago a member and later acting president of the Court of Appeals.

Henry A. Long, Jr., the seventeen-year-old boy who shot and killed his youthful companion, Howell Cleaton, in Portsmouth because of reports in circulation about Long which were supposed to have been circulated by Cleaton, was yesterday indicted by the grand jury in the Hustings Court.

Constable Wright, of Campbell county, late yesterday evening shot and fatally wounded John Inge, and it is expected that Inge will die. Wright gave himself up, and he is under arrest, suffering with a broken jaw and nose, which he received in the assault made on him by Inge. Wright went to the Inge home to serve a civil process on a son of the wounded man and a fight ensued. Wright was knocked down and kicked in the face. This blow broke his jaw. He regained his feet, and shot Inge in his leg and through the bowels. Wright was then struck on his nose with a rock and rendered unconscious. He was afterward able to walk to the jail where he surrendered.

THE McCUE MURDER.

Coroner's Jury Return a Verdict Charging McCue with Murdering His Wife.

The coroner's jury in Charlottesville concluded its long investigation of the murder of Mrs. Fannie M. McCue, and yesterday evening returned a verdict saying that her death resulted from a gunshot wound inflicted by J. Samuel McCue.

When visited in jail yesterday morning by a newspaper man the accused was very cordial, but refused to talk about the case except in the most incidental way. He protested his innocence and his ability to prove it.

Interest in the murder is still at a high pitch, but all symptoms of a resort to popular vengeance have disappeared, although the guard around the jail has been nearly doubled.

An unexploited branch of the case which is now being investigated is Mr. McCue's visit to Washington, from which he returned a few hours before the tragedy. It is in evidence that he told Mrs. McCue he was called to the national capital to take depositions in a murder case, a thing he was rarely employed to do, as he had no criminal practice. Mrs. McCue, it is said, got information in her husband's mail that convinced her he had gone to Washington on a different errand, and when she upbraided him on his return a quarrel resulted which was continued when they got home from church. At church Mrs. McCue begged a friend to go home with her and spend the night, saying she had had a quarrel with her husband. She showed fear of the result.

The testimony of Ernest Crawford, a brother of Mrs. McCue, before the coroner's jury let in a flood of light on the McCue home life. "It was the most unhappy household I ever saw," he said to the jury. "Mr. McCue's treatment of his wife was cruel and inhuman, and I have heard him curse and abuse her in the most brutal manner. She appealed to me frequently, but I knew it was a family matter and that to interfere meant bloodshed. His outbursts of temper usually took place when my sister criticised him for his relations with other women. Once when he went to Richmond to see a woman and she rebuked him he threatened her life, drawing a pistol. We all treated Mr. McCue with the utmost consideration, as we did not want to make it worse for our sister. She not only appealed to us, but appealed to Mr. McCue's brothers, telling them of the unfaithful life their brother was leading."

The testimony tending to show persistent immoral conduct, while following upon neighborhood rumors about at different times, but generally discredited, has occasioned much surprise, as the accused has long been an officer in the church and liberal in his support of religious and charitable enterprises. A newspaper writer, visiting him in jail, yesterday, found a Bible lying on his bed. "God bless you, boy," he said, with emotion, as the reporter left. He refused to say anything on the important features of the case which so closely concerned him. "I am innocent, can prove it and will prove it," he said. He is very much depressed, in view of the fact that with the exception of Dr. McCue, a brother, the physicians who examined Mr. McCue's wound on the face, resulting, as he claims, from the knockdown blow of an assassin, declare it wholly insignificant.

There is much curiosity as to the nature of the defense. Dr. Charles S. Venable said: "I do not believe the wound would make a child five years old unconscious. It might have been caused by a hairbrush."

Dr. J. E. Early found no wound or bruise on McCue except a slight contusion on the right cheek. It would not have rendered a child unconscious, he said.

It is believed, though the lawyers have not given any intimation of it, that the attempt to save the accused will be based on a plea of insanity, which it is said, manifested itself in one of his ancestors.

The accused has employed Daniel Harmon and Walker & Sinclair as counsel, and prominent lawyers have been approached by the Crawfords, brothers of the murdered woman, to assist the Commonwealth's Attorney in the prosecution, but they have not yet accepted.

A preliminary hearing has been waived by McCue's counsel. The grand jury will hear evidence on September 19, and the trial will commence in the Corporation Court immediately afterward.

Today's Telegraphic News

THE EVACUATION OF MUKDEN.

Berlin, Sept. 9.—The Lokal Anzeiger has a report from Mukden this afternoon, that the evacuation of Mukden by the Russian troops is in progress, having begun this morning.

London, Sept. 9.—A report was received in London this afternoon that Mukden, Sept. 8, which stated that the Russian retreat to the city was most orderly.

Rome, Sept. 9.—The newspaper Italia Militaire has a dispatch from Tokio, reporting that the Japanese forces have reached Mukden. The dispatch adds that no serious fighting occurred in the immediate vicinity of the stronghold.

London, Sept. 9.—A dispatch from Mukden states that all is quiet there today, with only the extreme outposts of the two armies in touch. The Japanese are said to have taken their position beyond the Shakke river, where they are resting. The wounded are being sent north.

The dispatch adds that all anxiety regarding the Russian transport is now at an end.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 9.—Fears are again expressed for the safety of General Kuropatkin's rear guard. The commander-in-chief reports them safe at Mukden yesterday, but it is now stated in high circles that Kuropatkin evidently has no information as to their whereabouts.

Viceroy Alexieff, who is at present at Harbin, telegraphs that both railway and telegraph communication between Mukden and Harbin are still open. Rumors have had it that a band of Japanese, about 10,000 strong, had succeeded in getting to the north of Mukden and menacing the railway.

Tokio, Sept. 9.—According to dispatches received in Tokio three thousand Russian corpses had been found by the Japanese up to Wednesday. It is believed that many more were carried north with the retreating Russian force, but this number found is taken to indicate that the losses by the Czar's forces must have been terrific.

Paris, Sept. 9.—The Petit Parisien has a dispatch from St. Petersburg containing a rumor which is current there to the effect that Gen. Kuroki has succeeded in isolating the force of thirty thousand of Gen. Kuropatkin's rear guard and that they have surrendered.

Fatal Accident on Seaboard Line.

Charlotte, N. C., Sept. 9.—A serious railroad wreck occurred on the Seaboard Air Line shortly before one o'clock this morning, when a train of five day coaches, a sleeper, one baggage car, and an engine plunged through a trestle into the Catawba river, 22 miles south of Monroe, N. C. An engine and car following the train was also precipitated into the river, the engineer of the second train receiving no warning. The accident is thought to have been caused by the breaking of the trestle. Several lives are reported lost. The river at the trestle is deep and most of the coaches were submerged. The second engine with a car was running at full speed, and plunged down upon the wrecked train below. Information at the office of the Seaboard Air Line is to the effect that two women passengers and an engineer are dead, and that one engineer, a conductor, a fireman and eight passengers were injured. The name of the engineer who was killed was Barksdale. The names of the others are yet unknown, as telegraph communication with the scene of the wreck has been interrupted.

Portsmouth, Va., Sept. 9.—Reports received at the headquarters of the Seaboard Air Line here at noon indicate that the wreck at the trestle over the Catawba near Monroe, N. C., cost four lives outright and that 33 people were injured. Officials of the road claim to have discovered that there was a malicious tampering with the tracks just north of the trestle. Some of the joints were found to have been disconnected. The first train is believed to have been derailed just north of the trestle. It plunged on the trestle, tearing part of it down, and reached the other side, only to plunge down into the embankment. The train that followed finished up the work of destruction thus begun.

Monroe, N. C., Sept. 9.—One of the worst accidents in the history of the Seaboard Air Line took place two miles north of Catawba Junction at 10 o'clock this morning when passenger train 41 plunged into a trestle. The dead are: Engineer Edward Barksdale, Edward Roberts, negro fireman; C. F. Black, passenger, Abbeville, S. C.; Mr. A. T. Black, passenger, Nassau, and Mrs. White, Cincinnati. About fifteen passengers were severely injured. No one on the passenger train escaped injury. Gaston Meres, engineer of the passenger train, sustained bruises and painful scalp wounds. He said his train was running 40 miles an hour at the time of the accident. Soon after his train went down an extra freight engine and cab fell on top of it. The wreck occurred on a trestle 300 feet long. The injured have been brought to Monroe, but the confusion is so great that the list of names is not yet obtainable.

End of Chicago Strike.

Chicago, Sept. 9.—The action of the executive board of the butcher workmen last night in ordering its members back to work was followed this morning by the strike committee of the other trades involved taking similar action, thus ending a struggle in which the men have been beaten almost from the start. The men receive less than they were getting when they first walked out, and much less than was given them in the agreement which terminated their original strike, which began July 12th, the struggle continuing for eight weeks and three days. A week after the strike was first called they made a favorable contract with their employers which gave them practically all they had demanded. The second walk-out occurred on the morning work was to be resumed under the contract. While the packers will not discharge at once any of their new employees, they will afford them every facility to leave. The packers agree to give work to as many of the strikers as are needed, giving preference in future to the old men in hiring employees. Present non-union employees are to be kept so far as they wish to remain. Wages of the skilled men are to be the same as before the strike.

Visitors to Oyster Bay.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., Sept. 9.—President Roosevelt received a call this afternoon from Count Apponyi and Ambassador Hengele-mueller, of Austro-Hungary. Count Apponyi is President of the Austro-Hungarian Diet, and is in this country to study American institutions. The President received his distinguished guests in the library and after they chatted pleasantly, upon various general topics, escorted them to luncheon.

The "Battle" Over.

Corps Headquarters, Gainesville, Va., Sept. 9.—The first battle of Bull Run has been repeated. Brig. Gen. Bell, commanding the attacking force of Browns, this morning won a victory over the Blue force which he found shortly after daybreak entrenched on the old Bull Run battlefield. By 9 o'clock the battle had been fought and won and Gen. Bell had more than retrieved himself for his defeat of last Tuesday. The battle this morning, which began shortly after daybreak, was the most spectacular engagement of the maneuvers. The Brown force pushed its way forward for two miles driving the skirmish line of Blues back on their main line at the Henry farm house and across Bull Run.

Just across Bull Run the Blues, which represented the union forces of the civil war, took what appeared to be an impregnable position. They theoretically destroyed all the bridges. At the famous "Stone Bridge" where McDowell forces fought in the first battle of Bull Run, one brigade of the Brown army was today nearly annihilated, but it inflicted such loss on the enemy that in this particular encounter it was difficult to determine which won.

The victory of General Bell was due largely to his superior strategy. When he encountered the Blues' main line this morning from Sudley Springs on the right, he Barry at flank.

Run, in to wade. The Brown attack was covered by dense woods and on the other side of the stream the Blues had placed themselves on the side of a hill in a corn field along the banks of the run. Regiment after regiment of Browns were hurled against the Blue line, but they were driven back as often as they charged. The men hid behind trees, stones and fences and, according to the decision of umpires, the casualties were exceedingly heavy. For a while it seemed impossible that the attack of the Browns could succeed, when suddenly, out of a corn field behind the Blues, a battalion of regular infantry charged with ringing cheers. These men had crossed the stream and taken the Blues in the rear. The umpire immediately ruled that the Blues' line here had been routed and sustained the advance of the Browns.

Just at this moment the Blues on the extreme left were hurled back by the Browns under General Barry. Their entire left flank was turned and had actual warfare existed they must have been routed just as happened in 1861. At one time General Grant, the commander of the Blues, had to mount his horse in haste and dash away from his headquarters near Sudley Springs to prevent capture. At this moment he said, to his chief of staff: "Well, I guess we are licked today. They have turned us."

Chief Umpire Col. Wagner was on the ground when Grant's left flank was turned and sustained the flanking movement of the Browns.

As soon as the Browns penetrated the Blues' line, General Corbin ordered the men to return to their respective camps. General Bell was warmly congratulated by his fellow officers after the battle.

In order to prepare for the grand review which General Corbin is to conduct tomorrow for the entertainment of the members of the general staff, the foreign attaches and other distinguished guests, he ordered that the maneuvers be brought to a close at 10 o'clock this morning instead of 3 o'clock this afternoon, as had been originally planned.

It is desired that the men, exhausted by the work of the past four days, be given ample time in which to recuperate and clean up their uniforms and accoutrements so as to make the best showing possible. The militia troops will leave the maneuver grounds tomorrow afternoon and nearly all are expected to arrive at their home station by September 12. The regulars will follow as soon as sufficient transportation facilities can be provided.

To Tax Street Rights.

Baltimore, Md., Sept. 9.—A legal bomb was hurled at corporations using the city's streets yesterday when City Solicitor Bruce filed an opinion with the Mayor, in which he holds "easements, rights of way and franchises in, under or above the public streets are taxable as real estate." If this view of the law of taxation is carried out, it will mean that all street railways, telephone and telegraph companies, electric light and gas companies will be called upon to pay large additional sums in taxes.

Charged With Accepting Bribes.

Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 9.—There is strong indication that the city Aldermen have been accepting bribes in the form of notes. When suit is begun on the notes an answer is interposed and the legal procedure is dropped with startling alacrity. These facts were brought out before a councilman committee meeting yesterday afternoon. Another meeting of the committee is being held today and an investigation into the bribery charges continued.

Anti-Semite Riot.

Kief, Russia, Sept. 9.—Serious rioting occurred at Smilo on Monday. The trouble began with a dispute between a Jewish tradesman and a peasant woman. Fifty peasants took the part of the country woman and stormed and plundered the Jewish quarter. The police were powerless to stop the trouble and the military authorities refused to interfere.

Massacred by Russians.

London, Sept. 9.—A telegram from Tokio reports that word has been received in the Japanese capital of a Russian raid on the Island of Samur, one of the Kurile group, to the north of and belonging to Japan. Some Russians from Kamchatka landed on the island and massacred all the women while the men were away fishing.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, Lucas County, ss.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the city of Toledo, county and State of Ohio, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

Signed before me and subscribed in my presence, this 8th day of December, A. D. 1898.

A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

The Market.

Georgetown, Sept. 9.—Wheat 80 1/2 @ 81.00.

The Races.

Sheepshead Bay, N. Y., Sept. 9.—First race. Brushup won, Fleur de Marie second, Miss Modesty third. Second race—Orville won, Wild Thyme second, Ancestor third. Third race—Orseau won, Pasadena second, Waterside third. Harlem Track, Chicago, Sept. 9.—Cutter won, The Novice second, Kate Zett third. Kenilworth Park, Buffalo, Sept. 9.—First race. Seafallow won, Mrs. Frank Foster second, Athel third. Second race—Rubric won, DePonde second, Winchester third. Third race. Reservation won, Claud second, St. Juvenal third. St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 9.—Flora Willoughby won, Tryon second, Peper Dick third.

The New York Stock Market.

New York, Sept. 9.—A number of bull parties opened the market this morning with a very rush. Early prices were very strong